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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

Collective-bargaining agreements should have more specific provisions covering faculty layoffs, members of the American Federation of Teachers were told at their annual meeting last week. Story on Page 3.

Officials of the National Education Association are being pressed to do more for members who teach at colleges and universities. Story on Page 3.

Medical colleges have been urged to develop guidelines to promote ethical standards among researchers. Story on Page 8.

College enrollment rose to over 12 million last fall, 2.3 per cent more than in the fall of 1980. Freshman enrollment rose by less than half of 1 per cent. Fact-File on Page 10.

The Supreme Court will hear arguments next fall on whether a college football player may sue his coach for physical and mental abuse. Story on Page 11.

Harry M. Singleton, [illegible], who was a Deputy Assist[illegible]ecretary of Commerce, will succeed Clarence Thomas as the chief civil-rights officer in the Department of Education. Story on Page 11.

The Vietnam War is the subject of recent scholarly studies that concentrate on the way government policy concerning the conflict was made. Story on Page 19.

Many Sarnell students and faculty members are taking part in protests against their country's invasion of Lebanon. Story on Page 17.

Great Britain is dropping its membership in the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, following a similar decision by the United States government. Story on Page 18.

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State Nursing School May Not Bar Men, Supreme Court Rules in 5-to-4 Vote

Some legal experts think decision will open all professional schools to coeducation

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court has ruled that a state-supported nursing school cannot constitutionally exclude men from its programs.

In a 5-to-4 vote, the Court agreed with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit that the admissions policy of the nursing school at the Mississippi University for Women violated the equal-protection clause of the Constitution by discriminating against men.

Although the decision appeared to be limited to the nursing school and did not say anything about the institution's overall admissions policy, which also excludes men, legal experts said they believed it was broader in scope.

Joy R. Simonson, director of the National Advisory Council on Women's Educational Programs, which advises the Education Department, said the decision would set a precedent that would eventually force all graduate and professional schools to "open the doors" to coeducational programs.

However, she said, it would not apply to private single-sex undergraduate institutions, which are excluded from federal laws prohibiting sex discrimination in college admissions.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who wrote the majority opinion, called "unpersuasive" the state's argument that excluding men from the school compensated for discrimination against women and thus constituted affirmative action.

The texts of the majority and dissenting opinions in the Supreme Court's decision appear on Pages 12 through 15.

Rather, she said, the policy "tends to perpetuate the stereotyped view of nursing as an exclusively woman's job.

"By assuring that Mississippi allots more openings in its state-supported nursing schools to women than it does to men, M.U.W.'s admissions policy lends credibility to the old view that women, not men, should become nurses, and makes the assumption that nursing is a field for women a self-fulfilling prophecy."

The Mississippi University for Women is one of only two state-supported institutions in the country that admit only women as undergraduates. The other, Texas Woman's University, does admit men to its nursing school, health-science program, and graduate school. At least two public institutions, Citadel Military College of South Carolina and Virginia Military Institute, have all-male enrollments.

The Court's opinion left the status of those institutions' admissions policies uncertain.

Marcia Greenberger, managing attorney for the National Women's Law Center, said the decision "sets up a very clear standard" that exclusion by sex by public institutions must further, rather than retard, affirmative-action goals.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said in a brief dissent that "since the Court's opinion relies heavily on its finding that women have traditionally dominated the nursing profession, it suggests that a state might

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Student Loans Drop 35 Pct. in Latest Quarter

By JANET HOOK

WASHINGTON

Only two-thirds as many federally guaranteed student loans were made in the first three months of 1982 as in the same period last year.

Reports from some states indicate that the trend is continuing, although there are wide variations from state to state, with some reporting decreases of as much as 50 per cent and a few reporting increases.

State and federal officials say it is too early to tell whether the total number of loans will be down, since most of the applications for the fall have yet to be processed. About half of all loans are usually made in July, August, and September.

According to the Department of Education, the number of Guaranteed Student Loans made in the three months ending March 31—the most recent period for which nationwide figures are available—was 35 per cent lower than in the same three months of 1981. There was a 1.6-per-cent decline in the period from last October through December, which means the number of loans was 16 per cent lower in the six months after October 1, when the federal government tightened its eligibility requirements, than in the previous year.

Federal and state loan officials say that several factors may have contributed to the decline in the number of loans:

▶ New federal rules may have led many families with incomes over $30,000 to assume incorrectly that they were ineligible for loans. The regulations require such [illegible] to meet a "needs test" but do not make them automatically ineligible.

▶ Bureaucratic tie-ups in the Department of Education this spring delayed the release of new regulations governing loans made for next fall. As a result, many state loan agencies and colleges postponed processing loan applications for academic 1982-83.

▶ Many students, who might otherwise have applied last October or later for loans for 1981-82, rushed to arrange their loans earlier to beat the October 1 date for the new income limitations to take effect.

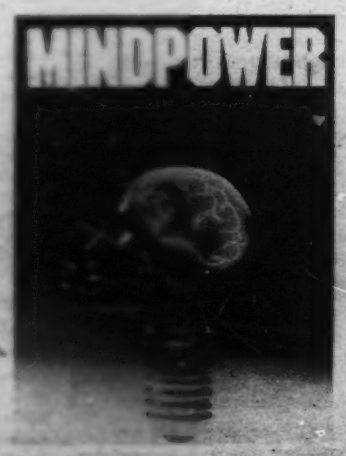
▶ The wide publicity given to the proposals to impose even tighter restrictions made early this year by the Reagan Administration may have led some students to think they would be unable to obtain a loan—even though those proposals were not approved by Congress. "I think a lot of people thought that something had happened," says Joy Copeland, a student-loan official in the Department of Education.

The amount of money students have borrowed is also down, although not by as much as the number of loans. It increased by 9 per cent from October through December, and decreased by 31 per cent from January through March—a 7-per-cent decline for the six months.

The fact that the amount borrowed did not drop as sharply as the number of loans suggests that students are taking out larger sums than last year, department officials said.

Loan officials note that the nationwide figures obscure wide variations among the states. Decreases in the number of loans

Continued on Page 16, Column 1



The "Mindpower" campaign, inaugurated a year ago this week by the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, is cosponsored by 1,200 colleges. For a profile of Charles M. Heinkan, who thought up "Mindpower," see Page 4.

FACT–FILE

Enrollment Last Fall: Up 2.3 Pct.

WASHINGTON

Total college enrollment in the United States rose to 12,371,672 last fall, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the fall of 1980, the National Center for Education Statistics has reported.

The federal agency's detailed tabulation of students on American campuses shows an increase larger than its earlier estimate, based on a sampling of colleges and universities, of 1.9 per cent.

The latest N.C.E.S. figures show freshman enrollment rose by less than half of 1 per cent last fall, in a year in which the number of 18-year-olds in the U.S. declined by 2 per cent, according to the Census Bureau's estimates.

Total undergraduate enrollment was up 2.6 per cent last fall. Enrollment of graduate and professional students remained virtually unchanged from the previous fall.

The nearly 4.5 million students reported at public two-year colleges represented an increase of 3.5 per cent over the fall of 1980.

Enrollment of women rose by 2.8 per cent to a total of nearly 6.4 million, while the number of men enrolled increased by 1.7 per cent to 5,975,056.

The enrollment of part-time students grew by 3.8 per cent to 5,190,422. Part-time students now account for more than 40 per cent of all students. The number of full-time students rose by only 1.2 per cent.

Enrollment at private colleges and universities grew during the past year at a rate of 3.2 per cent, to a total of 2,724,640. At public institutions they rose 2 per cent, to 9,647,032.

At private two-year colleges, enrollment increased 19.2 per cent to 235,503.

—JACK MAGARRELL

	All students			Full-time students			Part-time students		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Public institutions									
Universities	2,152,474	1,140,122	1,012,352	1,655,211	905,408	749,803	497,263	234,714	262,549
1-year change	− 0.1%	− 0.5%	+ 0.4%	0.0%	− 0.6%	+ 0.7%	− 0.5%	− 0.3%	− 0.6%
Other 4-year institutions	3,013,850	1 427,713	1,586,137	1,961,424	970,852	990,572	1,052,426	456,861	595,565
1-year change	+ 1.3%	+ 1.1%	+ 1.6%	+ 1.2%	+ 0.8%	+ 1.7%	+ 1.5%	+ 1.6%	+ 1.4%
2-year colleges	4,480,708	2,018,965	2,461,743	1,629,870	826,621	803,249	2,850,838	1,192,344	1,658,494
1-year change	+ 3.5%	+ 2.8%	+ 4.1%	+ 2.2%	+ 1.8%	+ 2.5%	+ 4.3%	+ 3.5%	+ 4.9%
All public institutions	9,647,032	4,586,800	5,060,232	5,246,505	2,702,881	2,543,624	4,400,527	1,883,919	2,516,608
1-year change	+ 2.0%	+ 1.4%	+ 2.5%	+ 1.1%	+ 0.7%	+ 1.6%	+ 3.1%	+ 2.5%	+ 3.5%
Private institutions									
Universities	748,870	412,403	336,467	527,797	302,961	224,836	C221,073	109,442	111,631
1-year change	+ 0.2%	− 1.2%	+ 1.9%	− 0.7%	− 1.5%	+ 0.3%	+ 2.3%	− 0.4%	+ 5.1%
Other 4-year institutions	1,740,267	870,353	869,914	1,240,844	635,886	604,958	499,423	234,467	264,956
1-year change	+ 2.7%	+ 2.2%	+ 3.2%	+ 1.7%	+ 1.1%	+ 2.2%	+ 5.4%	+ 5.2%	+ 5.5%
2-year colleges	235,503	105,500	130,003	166,104	71,109	94,995	69,399	34,391	35,008
1-year change	+19.2%	+27.3%	+13.4%	+ 4.9%	+ 4.8%	+ 5.0%	+77.0%	+128.5%	+44.9%
All private institutions	2,724,640	1,388,256	1,336,384	1,934,745	1,009,956	924,789	789,895	378,300	411,595
1-year change	+ 3.2%	+ 2.7%	+ 3.8%	+ 1.3%	+ 0.6%	+ 2.0%	+ 8.3%	+ 8.8%	+ 7.9%
All institutions, public and private									
Universities	2,901,344	1,552,525	1,348,819	2,183,008	1,208,369	974,639	718,336	344,156	374,180
1-year change	0.0%	− 0.7%	+ 0.8%	− 0.2%	− 0.8%	+ 0.6%	+ 0.4%	− 0.4%	+ 1.0%
Other 4-year institutions	4,754,117	2,298,066	2,456,051	3,202,268	1,606,738	1,595,530	1,551,849	691,328	860,521
1-year change	+ 1.8%	+ 1.5%	+ 2.1%	+ 1.4%	+ 0.9%	+ 1.9%	+ 2.7%	+ 2.8%	+ 2.6%
2-year colleges	4,716,211	2,124,465	2,591,746	1,795,974	897,730	898,244	2,920,237	1,226,735	1,693,502
1-year change	+ 4.2%	+ 3.8%	+ 4.5%	+ 2.4%	+ 2.0%	+ 2.8%	+ 5.3%	+ 5.1%	+ 5.5%
All institutions	12,371,672	5,975,056	6,396,616	7,181,250	3,712,837	3,468,413	5,190,422	2,262,219	2,928,203
1-year change	+ 2.3%	+ 1.7%	+ 2.8%	+ 1.2%	+ 0.6%	+ 1.8%	+ 3.8%	+ 3.5%	+ 4.1%
New first-year students, public and private									
Universities	396,030	204,378	191,652	370,328	192,685	177,643	25,702	11,693	14,009
1-year change	− 0.7%	− 1.6%	+ 0.2%	− 1.8%	− 2.5%	− 1.1%	+18.4%	+16.3%	+20.2%
Other 4-year institutions	777,234	366,546	410,688	682,949	325,833	357,116	94,285	40,713	53,572
1-year change	− 0.9%	− 1.1%	− 0.7%	− 0.6%	− 0.7%	− 0.5%	− 3.0%	− 4.0%	− 2.1%
2-year colleges	1,422,157	646,756	775,401	684,437	333,315	351,122	737,720	313,441	424,279
1-year change	+ 1.3%	+ 0.9%	+ 1.5%	− 0.2%	− 1.0%	+ 0.7%	+ 2.6%	+ 3.1%	+ 2.3%
All institutions	2,595,421	1,217,680	1,377,741	1,737,714	851,833	885,881	857,707	365,847	491,860
1-year change	+ 0.3%	− 0.1%	+ 0.7%	− 0.7%	− 1.2%	− 0.2%	+ 2.4%	+ 2.6%	+ 2.2%

Undergraduate, graduate, and professional students

	Fall, 1981				Total fall enrollment			1-year-changes	
	Men		Women						
	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	1979	1980	1981	1979 to 1980	1980 to 1981
Undergraduate	3,180,801	1,397,204	3,111,104	1,815,862	8,820,657	9,267,748	9,504,971	+ 5.1%	+ 2.6%
Graduate	256,575	314,788	189,486	340,423	1,069,749	1,099,652	1,101,272	+ 2.8%	+ 0.1%
Professional	175,414	17,522	72,914	8,745	263,404	277,767	274,595	+ 5.5%	− 1.1%*
Unclassified	100,047	532,705	94,909	763,173	1,416,089	1,451,728	1,490,834	+ 2.5%	+ 2.7%
Total	3,712,837	2,262,219	3,468,413	2,928,203	11,569,899	12,096,895	12,371,672	+ 4.6%	+ 2.3%

Total enrollment by states

Alabama	166,375	Illinois	659,623	Montana	35,959	Rhode Island	68,339
Alaska	24,754	Indiana	251,826	Nebraska	93,507	South Carolina	132,394
Arizona	205,169	Iowa	143,105	Nevada	39,936	South Dakota	35,015
Arkansas	76,032	Kansas	138,453	New Hampshire	48,524	Tennessee	200,163
California	1,885,757	Kentucky	144,154	New Jersey	322,797	Texas	716,297
Colorado	167,977	Louisiana	174,656	New Mexico	60,413	Utah	97,048
Connecticut	162,367	Maine	44,012	New York	1,014,863	Vermont	30,573
Delaware	32,061	Maryland	229,936	North Carolina	295,771	Virginia	286,015
District of Columbia	88,553	Massachusetts	417,830	North Dakota	35,446	Washington	278,080
Florida	426,570	Michigan	513,033	Ohio	521,396	West Virginia	82,375
Georgia	191,384	Minnesota	210,713	Oklahoma	162,825	Wisconsin	275,325
Hawaii	48,121	Mississippi	105,974	Oregon	149,924	Wyoming	21,235
Idaho	42,758	Missouri	243,672	Pennsylvania	517,879	U.S. total	12,371,672

* Decline due to over-reporting of professional students in several states in 1980

SOURCE: NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

Half the States Expect Deficits in Year Ahead

WASHINGTON

Half of the 50 states expect their spending to exceed their income in fiscal 1983, according to a survey by the National Governors' Association and the National Association of State Budget Officers.

That means digging into reserve balances, a practice that a number of states have already followed to the point that they have virtually no balances left.

The annual assessment of the fiscal condition of the states concludes that "the current fiscal year is proving to be a difficult one for state governments" under the combined impact of the economic recession and federal-aid cuts. That means a difficult time also for public colleges and universities, which rely on state appropriations for nearly half of their income.

The report of the governors' and budget officers' associations says that 34 states spent more than they took in during fiscal 1981, that 37 expect to be in that situation in fiscal 1982, and that 25 anticipate their revenues will fall short of expenditures in fiscal 1983.

In fiscal 1981, according to the report, the states reduced their combined treasury balances by $5.3-billion, ending the year with an average balance equal to 4.5 per cent of the year's spending. Authorities consider a 5-per-cent balance to be a safe margin.

The combined balance estimated for fiscal 1982 dropped sharply, to only 1.5 per cent of the year's budgets. For fiscal 1983 the balance is expected to decline even further, to 1.1 per cent.

The survey found that 19 states had ended fiscal 1981 with balances of 5 per cent or more, but only 12 expected to do so in fiscal 1982, and 14 in fiscal 1983.

Treasury balances of 10 per cent or more are anticipated in fiscal 1982 by eight states: Hawaii, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming. For fiscal 1983, balances of 10 per cent or more have been forecast only for Kansas, Nevada, and Wyoming.

Copies of the report, *Fiscal Survey of the States, 1981-82*, are available for $4 each from the National Governors' Association, 444 North Capitol Street, Washington 20001.

—JACK MAGARRELL

Brockport to Drop 52 Faculty Jobs

BROCKPORT, N.Y.

In response to declining enrollment, the State University of New York College at Brockport has announced the cancellation of 52 faculty positions, two academic programs, and three majors to take effect in June, 1983.

The cuts, which will eliminate majors in German, geography, and music, as well as programs in botany and communications disorders, came after a year of deliberation by a panel of senior faculty members and administrators at Brockport. Of the positions to be cut, 37 are held by tenured professors, 8 by people already retiring or resigning, and 4 by teachers with nonrenewable contracts. Three positions are already vacant.